

climate change, that must be addressed in a bipartisan fashion.

If today's Republican Party leadership continues to keep its members' heads stuck in the sand on the matter of the manmade carbon pollution that is contributing to record-setting drought, heat waves, floods, and other extreme weather in the United States and globally, they will bear the greatest responsibility for the economic, ecosystem, and public health damages that will only accelerate and grow over time.

They would be wise instead to adopt Mr. Train's worthy counsel from his memoir: "Today, as a nation, we urgently need to develop the political will to overcome our avoidance of difficult environmental decisions. The problems will only get worse, and we have a long way to go."

#### REMEMBERING SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it was more than 40 years ago when two young prosecutors, one from the biggest city in Pennsylvania and one from a smaller town in rural Vermont, came together at an annual meeting of the National District Attorneys Association in Philadelphia. Little did Arlen Specter and I know then that we would spend 30 years working together in the United States Senate, building on our bond as former prosecutors, seeking to bridge the partisan divide, and striving to find common ground on some of the most contentious issues of our time.

Arlen Specter's public service began during the Korean War. When elected to serve as Philadelphia's District Attorney, he led landmark prosecutions against public corruption and to rid his city's streets of some of the country's most hardened criminals. He was a prosecutor's prosecutor.

Arlen Specter also was a Senator's Senator. He loved the Constitution, he loved and honored the institutions of our democracy, and he loved policymaking and the political process. As a Senator he tried to put the interests of the Nation and the Senate's special role in our system above partisanship while always representing and serving the people of Pennsylvania. He believed in aggressive oversight of government agencies, regardless of the administration's affiliation, from our bipartisan investigation of the shootout at Ruby Ridge, to the political firings of U.S. attorneys and the threats to civil liberties posed during the Bush administration. He reached across the aisle to partner with me to try to pass comprehensive asbestos legislation and we joined to reauthorize the Voting Rights Act during the Bush administration. He supported more transparency, in every branch of our government, to ensure the American people knew what their government was doing. He was a strong supporter of law enforcement and a vigorous and fair judicial system. And he joined with TOM HARKIN to di-

rect billions of dollars to the National Institutes of Health and cancer research.

His work ethic and dedication were tested when he was first diagnosed with an advanced form of Hodgkin's lymphoma in 2005. Through that ordeal, Arlen kept his humor, his spirit, and his rigorous work schedule. He served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 2005 and 2006. I was the ranking Democratic member of the committee during those years and worked collaboratively to make my friend a success and ensured that we treated him fairly. During those years and those that followed, when it was my turn to chair the committee and his to lead the Republican members, we used to joke that we spoke to each other more often than we spoke to our wives, Marcelle and Joan.

Arlen was a fighter. I never knew anyone who worked or fought harder. I think he hoped to fight through his disease one more time.

The history books will note that Arlen Specter was the longest-serving U.S. Senator in Pennsylvania history. History should remember Arlen Specter as a person who tried to do what he thought was best for the country and to challenge the ever more constricting litmus test of partisan politics. He represented Pennsylvania and served the Nation. Like the Republican Senators who have represented Vermont, Arlen is an example to all senators, of any party. He will be missed.

#### REMEMBERING ROGER D. FISHER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on August 25, 2012, the United States and the world lost one of its most creative thinkers and problem solvers. Roger D. Fisher, Williston Professor of Law at Harvard University and coauthor of "Getting to Yes: Negotiating Without Giving In," the most widely read book ever written on the subject, was 90 years old.

Roger Fisher was a pioneer and a giant in the field of negotiation. He not only changed the way people think about dispute resolution, inspiring and mentoring countless students who have gone on to use his teachings in their own careers, he applied his theories to real-life conflicts from South America to the Middle East.

I had the good fortune to meet Roger and was struck by his affable manner and big smile, his inquisitive mind, and, perhaps above all, his enthusiasm for devising creative ways to help others solve seemingly intractable problems and in doing so make the world a better place. No conflict was too big or too small. He had imaginative, thoughtful approaches to everything, from ending the Vietnam war to resolving an argument among siblings at the family dinner table.

Roger was a gifted advocate. He had a brilliant mind and an extraordinary ability to persuade. But, as others have said, "he taught that conflict was not

simply a 'zero-sum' game in which a fixed pie is simply divided through haggling or threats." Rather, it was about how one approaches the problem, recognizing the other side's needs, understanding their interests, and in doing so maximizing outcomes for both sides. That was the genius of the "without giving in" part of "Getting to Yes." While some might assume he meant getting one's way at another's expense, Roger recognized that is rarely possible or desirable, and it is often not necessary for a good result. But he also saw how lacking in the basic analytical and practical tools of negotiation most people are.

I often think of Roger when I see the House and Senate so polarized and incapable of the positive, creative thinking and compromise that are necessary to deal effectively with issues of importance to our constituents, to the country, and to the world. "Getting to Yes" should be mandatory reading for every Member of Congress. It contains invaluable lessons for the job the American people sent us here to do.

I want to express my condolences to Roger's two sons, Elliot and Peter. Elliot Fisher lives in Vermont, is a respected physician at the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center and a leading voice for health policy reform. Peter Fisher has had a distinguished career in finance, including at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and as an Under Secretary of the Treasury. I have no doubt they both have put to good use the lessons of their father.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an obituary in the Economist about Roger Fisher.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Sept. 15, 2012]

ROGER FISHER

ROGER FISHER, LAWYER, TEACHER AND PEACEMAKER, DIED ON AUGUST 25TH, AGED 90

He might be an academic—40 years on the faculty of Harvard Law School—but Roger Fisher was really a fixer. He would relax by mending the plumbing, or laying brick terraces at the summer house he loved in Martha's Vineyard. But that was tiddler stuff. At breakfast he would scan the New York Times, looking for bigger problems he could fix: arms control, hostage-taking, the Middle East. Over dinner the conversation would be sorting out Vietnam, or ending the war in El Salvador. At his 80th birthday party, most other guests gone, he was found deep in a discussion of peace between Arabs and Israelis.

As long as there were disputes in the world and energy in his body, he was going to help resolve them. If it needed a letter to a head of state, he would send it. If it needed him on the next flight to Moscow or Tokyo, he would catch it. People didn't have to invite him in. He would go anyway, tall, slim and smiling, and slip into action behind the scenes. With that sunny confidence he always had, he knew he could make the world better. And so did others: J.K. Galbraith remarked that if he knew Mr. Fisher was on to a problem, it always eased his conscience.

Mr. Fisher had a system. He outlined it with William Ury in his book "Getting to